

The Close of a Century

Chapter 9 Review

Lesson 1: The Indian Wars

1. During the Civil War, why did Plains Indians raid Anglo American settlements in Texas? (pg. 259)

The settlers were claiming the land that the Native Americans lived on as their own. The Native Americans wanted to reclaim their land.

2. Why were the Plains Indians so upset when the Anglo Americans killed so many buffalo? (pg. 260)

- a. *The Plains Indians depended on the buffalo for many of their needs.*
- b. *The Plains Indians used buffalo hides to trade for tools and supplies.*
- c. *The Plains Indians had a respect for the buffalo.*



3. Why did the Plains Indians call the Red River War “The Wrinkled Hand Chase”? (pg. 262)

The fall of 1874 was cold and wet. The weather was so damp that the warriors’ hands often looked as if they had been soaked in water.

4. What happened during the Palo Duro Canyon War that made it the turning point of the Red River War? (pg. 262-263)

The U.S. Army attacked the Plains Indian camps. This surprised most of the Plains Indians, and they fled on foot. They left their horses and all their belongings behind. Without food, weapons, or shelter, Plains Indians could not fight anymore.

5. Name three things Quanah Parker did to help his people after he moved to a reservation. (pg. 265)



- a. *He spoke out for his people in Washington, D.C.*
- b. *He earned money for the reservation families.*
- c. *He encouraged Plains Indians to set up schools.*

Lesson 2: The Texas Cattle Kingdom

6. Who first brought cattle to Texas? (pg. 267)

The Spanish explorers

7. Why did ranchers like the open range? (pg. 268)

Their cattle could eat a lot of grass at no cost.

8. What were line riders? (pg. 269)

Line riders were the name for cowhands who rode back and forth along the borders of a ranch.

9. Describe cowhands in the late 1800's. (pg. 269)

- a. *Many were African Americans, Native Americans or Hispanics.*
- b. *They kept cattle from straying.*
- c. *They branded the calves after the roundup.*

10. Describe the events of a roundup in sequential order. (pg. 269)

- a. *First, cowhands from different ranches would find lost cattle.*
- b. *Then, the cowhands would drive all the lost cattle into one area.*
- c. *Next, everyone would separate the cattle by brands.*
- d. *Last, the cowhands would brand new calves.*



Lesson 3: Cattle Drives on Texas Trails

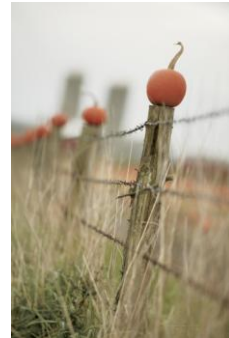
11. How did trailblazers like Charles Goodnight and Jesse Chisholm contribute to the cattle industry? (pg.275)
They created trails for getting cattle to market.



12. Define vaqueros. (pg.276)
Vaqueros were Spanish cattle herders.

13. Why was the invention of barbed wire important? (pg. 277)
It helped to keep the ranchers' prized cattle from wandering away.

14. How did barbed wire change life on the open range? (pg. 277)
- a. *Barbed wire fencing clocked cattle from creeks and lakes.*
 - b. *Some ranchers had to build windmills to pump water from underground.*
 - c. *The fencing also blocked cattle trails.*



15. Who was Margaret Borland? (pg. 276)
She was the first woman to drive cattle to Kansas.

Lesson 4: Railroads Reach Texas

16. What industry was helped when railroads were built through forests? (pg. 285)

The lumber industry

17. Why did Texas businesses grow during the railroad boom? (pg. 285)

Goods could be transported more easily

18. Describe the role of the railroads in Texas during the late 1800's. (pg. 284)

a. The railroads taught farmers better ways to farm.

b. The locomotive became a symbol of change.

c. Trains carried Texas crops to faraway places.

19. Why were many Texan towns built about 30 miles apart? (pg.284)

Railroad crews drilled water wells every 30 miles to supply water for steam engines.

20. In the 1890's, why did businesses grow along the Texas Gulf coast? (pg.285)

a. Railroads were connected to the port of Galveston.

b. Goods from far away places came by boat to the coast.

c. Trains then carried these goods inland.

d. Texas products could be shipped out, too.

